

Figure 1

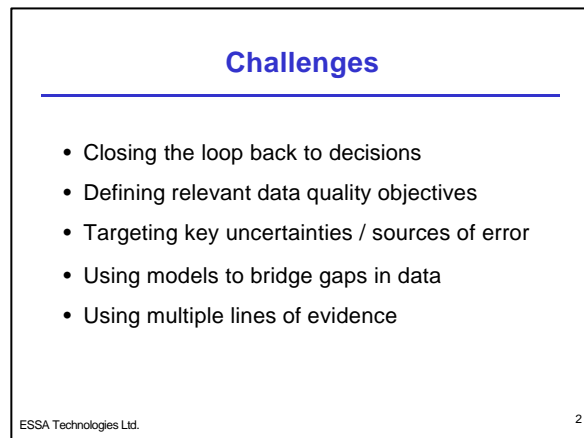


Figure 2

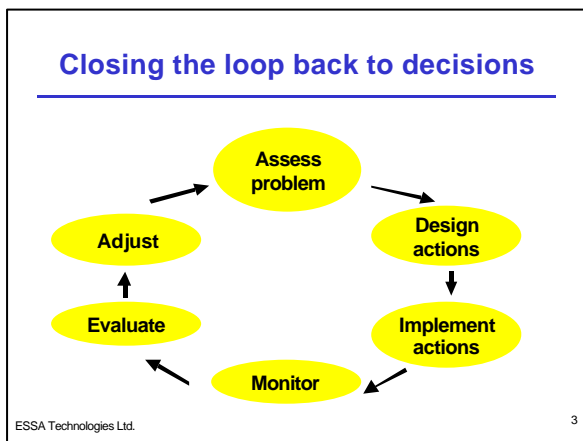


Figure 3

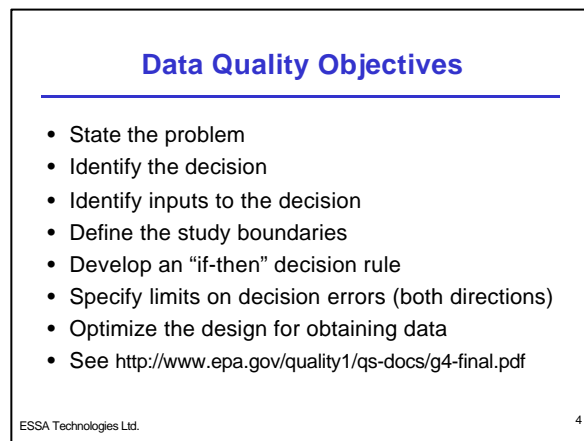


Figure 4

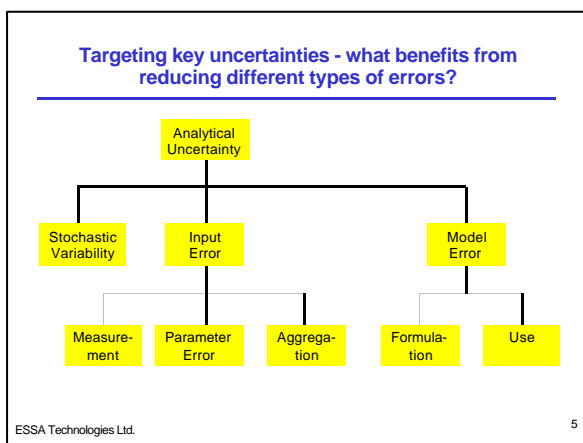


Figure 5

## Bridging gaps in data with models

Space	Time		
	Past	Present	Future
Intensively studied systems; great data	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Good for understanding natural variation, sampling error, trends, cause-effect</li> <li>• How representative of target population?</li> </ul>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Continue monitoring; model future trajectories</li> </ul>
Existing regional surveys	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• May lack coverage in time, space</li> <li>• Provide contrasts in habitats, stressors</li> <li>• Often only synoptic monitoring</li> <li>• Assess status / trends but evaluate biases</li> </ul>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Improve rigor of sample</li> <li>• Use models to adjust for biases</li> </ul>
Regionally representative surveys	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Such surveys almost never exist!</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Stratify target population; choose representative systems</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• If sufficient \$, implement monitoring</li> </ul>
True target population	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Has target population changed over time?</li> </ul>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Model-based extrapolation to target population- if sufficient \$, implement monitoring</li> </ul>

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Figure 6

## Multiple Lines of Evidence

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- *intensively studied systems*: long time trends, cause-effect inferences from changed actions
- *regional surveys*: status and trends across contrasts in human impacts and habitats
- *models*:
  - potential futures in intensively studied systems;
  - inferences of status and trends in target population;
  - account for biases, errors in regional surveys

Figure 7